(XXIII YEAR.) THE (No 1616.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1776

LONDON, *April* 27.

TWO men of war and four frigates are ordered to be got ready with all expedition to sail for St. Helena, and wait there for the homeward bound East-Indiamen, which they are to convoy to the river, intelligence having been lately received *(from the New-York tories)* that several armed American vessels have sailed for that coast, in order to attack them on their return.

May 1. They write from St. Maloes, that the commander in chief of the marine department there had ordered four American vessels laden with musquets, pistols, swords, bayonets, &c. to reland their cargoes, and proceed home in ballast.

SAWBRIDGE, MAYOR.

A common-council holden at Guildhall, on Monday the 29th of April, 1776, RESOLVED, that the right hon. the lord mayor be requested to move the following resolution in the house of commons, "That his majesty's colonies in America be continued upon the same footing of giving and granting their money as his majesty's subjects in Ireland are, by their own representatives;" and the other representatives of this city, and such other members of this court as are members of parliament, are requested to support the same.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated March 7, 1776, by the Two Sisters, arrived at Newry, in Ireland.

"The reinforcements intended for gen. Wooster, before Quebec, are countermanded: It is thought here (for it is only supposition as the congress are very secret in their affairs) that from intelligence they have from England, these troops cannot be spared from hence, and that the siege of Quebec will be raised, and our troops return to Montreal, where they will fortify themselves to the best advantage.—Very little cash is seen here, the paper money of the congress has got into circulation, though no one likes to take it, yet they dare not say so.—Specie has undoubtedly been hoarded up; but should the misers be found out, tarring and feathering would be the least of their punishment for being such enemies to their country; for that is the cant phrase."

Extract of another letter from New-York, dated February 22, 1776.

"New-York, once the pride of America, is in a great measure depopulated; here are about 8,000 provincial troops, under gen. LEE, who are expected to be daily joined by several thousands more.---The cause of this army was the report of gen. Clinton's coming here with some troops from Boston, and it was thought he meant to land here; he did however put in here, and was with governor Tryon, which put all the people in this city into confusion, but he only staid three days, and sailed for Virginia. He left this place the 12th instant, since which we have been more composed, but nevertheless expect a visit from the embarkations fitting out in Great-Britain, which perhaps may arrive here in April or May, when no doubt their landing will be opposed, and of course the city destroyed by the men of war."

May 23. This day his majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the bill to alter the mode of punishment of felons sentenced for transportation, to hard labour in England.

May 24. Should the change which is reported to have happened in the French ministry prove true, in all human probability a rupture in Europe will be the consequence.

If Choiseul, the Chatham of France, should come again into play, England may bid adieu to peace.

Choiseul is known to have entertained a deep rooted jealousy against the English. He will never forget the towering heights to which the genius of England conducted her last war. France is determined to retaliate. If she refrains, it will only be through a consciousness that we are pursuing a measure which will ruin ourselves.

Lord Howe, upon having every article in his commission consented to and signed, agreeable to his utmost wishes, pledged himself to his majesty, before his departure, not to return to Great-Britain without recovering all the American continent by treaty or the sword.

May 28. A report prevails that duke Ferdinand of Brunswick is going to enter into the French service.---But this will admit of great doubt.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 17.

"The king has, it is said, ordered twenty men of war to be fitted out as soon as possible, and is going to make a numerous promotion of field officers, which occasions various speculations."

Lord Stormont will return on his embassy to France, immediately after the king's birth-day. It is said sir Joseph Yorke is ordered home from the Hague, on some very important matters.

A letter from Cadiz says, "An American privateer is arrived at this port, she brought dispatches from the congress for the court of Madrid. The above vessel is frigate built, mounts 28 guns, 9 pounders, and is commanded by capt. James Blake."

A letter from Rhode-island says, "In this port we have four armed ships from 20 to 28 guns each, which have been here some time, but the commanders think it not prudent to put to sea on account of the number of English ships of war now cruising on the coast. We are almost ruined, trade at an end, provisions dear, people over head and ears in debt, and ready to tear each other to pieces; and in fact, there is great uneasiness among the people in general in America; in some of the provinces it is much if there be not a civil war among themselves. [*Tory.*]

In lord Howe's fleet were shipped a vast number of small cannon for the use of the army; they are on a new construction, mostly about four pounders, so contrived that one horse will carry two of them at a great rate, in any roads, through the thickest woods.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

General Conway, after a speech of an hour, moved for an address to his majesty, that he would direct to be laid before the house copies of the instructions to lord and general Howe, for making peace with America.

He arraigned the conduct of the ministry in very severe and pointed terms, and concluded his speech by observing, "That if the house continued to vote at the pleasure of the ministry, argument would have as little effect there as the troops had in America".

He was seconded by col. Barre, who, in an animated stile, condemned every measure that had hitherto been taken, and observed, that whenever a motion of this nature was to be made, he saw a set of features to which he was an entire stranger, except upon such treasury attendances.

Lord North combated the arguments of both the colonel and general; denied the necessity of shewing the accompts and orders, and argued upon the prudence and good management of keeping that secret, which, if known, might frustrate future operations.

He was answered with severity by lord John Cavendish; Mr. Burke contended for the necessity of the motion, rallied the weakness of administration. Their measures, he said, were full of blunders, their designs attended with an uncommon fatality, and the execution of their orders was such as served to heighten the spirit of the Americans, and disgrace the glory of England.

Mr. Fox strenuously opposed every measure of government, canvassed every argument of lord North with spirit and judgment, and said they magnified every defeat into victory, and every shameful retreat into prudence, good conduct and heroism.

At length the question was put, when the numbers were,

For the motion, 85 ——Against it, 171.

The commons agreed that 5s. per hogshead be paid upon flax seed imported into Ireland, the growth of the Austrian Netherlands.

Advice has been received by government of four American vessels that came there to buy up arms and ammunition, having been detained by the magistracy of Hamburgh, in order to be delivered up to his Britannic majesty.

Glasgow, April 27. Recent advices from Lisbon import, that upwards of twenty sail of American vessels are detained there, by an order procured through the interest of the British consul at that port. Most of them are said to belong to the merchants in Philadelphia.

Gosport, April 28. Spithead looks like a thick wood; we have not had so many ships here since the last war; including men of war, there are about one hundred sail.---All the men of war will shortly proceed to America.

Dartmouth, May 24. Yesterday arrived here the King of Naples, capt. Shandy, who in lat. 48. 9. long. 9. 10, spoke his majesty's ship Tartar, and two other men of war, with several transports under their convoy, bound to New-York, all well, who had parted with the rest of the fleet on the 24th of April.

Portsmouth, May 26. Last Thursday fell down to St. Hellens, nine sail of transports with the 2d division of Hessian troops, and yesterday they sailed, under convoy of the Repulse, capt. Davis, for America. The ship Aurora, capt. Guther, from Philadelphia, with wheat and flour, for Barcelona, is taken and carried into Gibraltar, by his majesty's ship Enterprize.

The increase of seamen is so great since the last bounty by proclamation, that there are at Chatham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Spithead, 1200 seamen turned on board the guard-ships over and above what were wanted for manning the transports.

WATERTOWN, *Aug.* 12.

We hear, that on Wednesday last was sent into Portsmouth, by the Hancock privateer of Philadelphia, a large ship (formerly a 20 gun ship) now mounting 14 guns, bound from Jamaica for London, having on board 700 hogsheads of sugar, 200 of rum, besides other valuables, a fine prize. We hear she was taken by the following stratagem, viz. Just before dusk in the evening the Hancock came across her, the captain of the prize taking the Hancock to be one of the tyrant's pilferers, was very much rejoiced to fall in with her, and doubtless vice versa, when the Hancock at night threw out a light for a signal as a pilot. At day light the next morning, the vessels being near together, the captain of the ship invited the captain of the Hancock to come on board and take a breakfast; who replied, his hands were so few and sick, that he had not enough to man his boat and work the vessel, and in his turn invited the captain of the ship to come on board him, which he readily complied with, by ordering his boat out, when he and about a dozen of his hands went on board the Hancock, and were taken as good care of as men in such circumstances could allow. The Hancock then sent an equal number of her own hands on board the ship, when, alas! she fell into the hands of the United States of America.

NEW-YORK, *August* 15.

On Monday last about 60 vessels (some say upwards of 90) came in from sea and anchored at Staten-island. Some suppose them to be lord Dunmore's fleet from Virginia, but it is most probable they are the fleet expected from England.

A gentleman just arrived from Ticonderoga, informs us, that gen. Burgoyne has endeavoured to persuade some tribes of the Canadian Indians to join the British army, but they absolutely refused, and were determined not to take any part in the present unhappy dispute; that should a reconciliation between Great-Britain and America take place at any future period, they were certain of being the greatest sufferers, therefore chose to remain neuter.

Aug. 19. Friday week, arrived here, two companies of the third battalion of the Philadelphia associators, commanded by the captains Semple and Henry, and it is said, the whole battalion are every hour expected to arrive.

Same day two fire-ships, commanded by captains Fosdyke and Thomas (gentlemen volunteers of rank in the army of the United States) proceeded up the North River, with intent to give a suitable warning to those piratical gentry that have infested it since the twelfth of July last. The night was dark and favourable to the design, and the enemy did not perceive our vessels till they were near aboard them. Capt. Fosdyke grappled the Phœnix, but the fire not communicating so soon as was expected, she disentangled herself in about 20 minutes, after sustaining considerable damage in her rigging. Capt. Thomas fell on board one of the tenders, which was soon consumed; and we are truly sorry to inform the public, that this intrepid commander is yet missing. This gallant enterprize struck so great a panic upon the enemy that they thought it prudent to quit their station, and yesterday, taking the advantage of a fresh wind at S. E. attended with considerable rain, they run the gauntlet through a great number of well directed shot from our batteries in and near this city, which undoubtedly must have damaged them much. Our gallies played smartly, and followed the ships a considerable distance into the bay. The enemy's fire seemed to be mostly directed upon the city, as the tops of the houses were crouded with spectators, but very little damage was done to the buildings, nor any lives lost upon the occasion.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 17.

The following ADDRESS of general ROBERDEAU *to the Pennsylvania associators at Amboy, is published by order of the convention of Pennsylvania.*

JOHN MORRIS jun. secretary.

GENTLEMEN,

AS it hath pleased Providence, for the exercise of our patience, and for the defence of that freedom which we inherit from the Great Giver of all things, to call us from our families to the field; and as I have the honour of being your general officer, I trust you will take it well in me to endeavour to point out whatever appears necessary, either for your own particular good, or the more noble object---the good of all.

It is our unavoidable lot to live in the day of trial; and, for my own part, as I am persuaded from the haughty disposition of the English nabobs towards us, that a day of bloody separation must one time or other have happened, on that account, I say, I think it my duty to rejoice, and to reckon it among the number of my felicities in this world, that it hath happened at a time when I can bear my part therein. If we can leave peace and freedom to our children and posterity, we leave them a fortune more valuable than gold.

As to our present condition as soldiers in camp, I would advise you to reflect, that a young army, so suddenly collected and having every thing to learn and to provide, will unavoidably be put to many inconveniencies, especially at first. It is a new life to us all, and young beginners in every state must expect trouble: But as we have taken up the *sword*, so likewise must we take up the *cross*, of a soldier, and go through the *difficulties* as well as the dangers of the field. Hardship is the soldier's fate, and there is as much true honour in bearing it with a manly fortitude as in facing the cannon of an enemy. Patience under difficulties is one of the first virtues in a military character, and without which no man, however brave, will ever be a soldier.

A number of complaints have been very justly made respecting the provision delivered out by the commissaries, and I assure you, that no care or duty has been, or shall be wanting in me, in concurrence with my senior in command, general Mercer, to have the provisions good, and the quantities justly given out; yet, after all, we must not expect to have things about us with that order and œconomy with which we had them at home. In times like these, some sacrifice of conveniency must always be made to necessity. And if any man among us is so lost to all sense of virtue in this important struggle for life, liberty and property, and the conservation of them to posterity, who cannot, for a short time, put up with a soldier's fare, that he may afford his country that service she calls for, and which is greater than in all probability will ever be in his power, through his whole life, to render again, such a man is beneath mine and every honest American's respect or notice. Your reasonable complaints will be remedied, and, until *that* can be accomplished, I recommend it to you to shew your good sense by your good nature, and put up with things as well as you can.

But I find myself under the unpleasant necessity of taking notice of a dissatisfied spirit which some how or other has crept in among some of us. Of your valour I have no doubt; and I warn you, as friends and fellow soldiers, that you listen not to those (should there be such among us) who would stir up discontent and uneasiness. Let us go home,---has been the cry of

enemies in three or four weeks time? Is it worth putting the continent to the expence of equipping and marching a body of men for the service only of *a few days*, and half that time spent in going and coming! Besides, can you expect any thing less than that the enemy will follow you to your homes, joined by a large body of tories, that will flock to them the moment you leave this spot? But we have wives and families you'll say, and our business is at stake. The more reason then you have to stay, you are the very men whose duty it is not to go---here is the spot to make your defence ---if you have a mind to keep the enemy from ravaging your country, fight them on the sea-shore---if you would preserve your property and families in peace, then let not those who would destroy the one and distress the other, set their foot upon your shores. And if any of you have wives, connections, friends or relations, who urge you to return, they may just as well invite the enemy to come along with you. There is no difference, in effect, between retreating and being defeated---consider it well, gentlemen---think for your country's good---look but across the water, and, for your honour sake never let it be said that an army of sixpenny soldiers, picked up from prisons and dungeons, freed from transportation, the whipping-post and the gallows, fighting in the worst of causes, and for the worst of kings, bore the fatigue of war with stouter hearts than you.

That we have left a number of disaffected men behind us, who have contributed nothing, or no just proportion, to the service of the country which gives them bread, and which has raised them from poverty to plenty, is true, and too true; and that there are others who are meanly seeking to enrich themselves by your absence is equally true; but let not their vices be our example: if they have failed in duty it is no reason we should ---And I have the pleasure of informing you that the convention has taken that matter under consideration, as appears by the following extract from their proceedings:

In CONVENTION. July 23.

"*WHEREAS* the associators of this state, on the requisition of the honourable continental congress, have freely and bravely come into the field for the defence of the common liberties of America, while the non associators remain at home in peace and security, without affording, by personal service or otherwise, the just and necessary assistance they owe to the state for their protection.

"*Therefore Resolved*, That this convention will take the most effectual measures to render the burthen and expence of the inhabitants of this state just and equal." ---I have now, gentlemen, to remind you of the condition on which you marched and engaged in the present service, which was, to continue therein "*until the flying camp of ten thousand men could be collected to relieve you, unless you should be sooner discharged by congress.*"--- These, gentlemen, are the express words. I have wrote to the convention to hasten the completion of the flying camp, and I need not point out to you the ruin and destruction that would follow, were any of you to quit your station before you are relieved; the enemy, in that case, would be encouraged to attack, either those who were brave enough to remain, or the army at New-York, and perhaps a thousand of your brethren may fall for every hundred of you which at this time should withdraw from duty: a circumstance, gentlemen, you would never, through life, be able to reconcile to your consciences, especially as it is possible that, by our formidable numbers and unanimous spirit, the enemy may be disheartened from attacking us.

I am desirous, gentlemen, of having the matter plainly understood among you all, and I should be deficient in duty, both to you and the public, were I to speak a language that might tend to amuse or deceive you. I have no interest distinct from your's to make my entreaties necessary---the cause is as much your's as mine---you have the same at stake which I have.---I am ready at any time to go with you through every necessary difficulty or danger, and I expect from you the same disposition.---Only consider the duty you owe to yourselves, to your families, and your country, and you need no other inducements; when you forget these, which I think is impossible you should, every other will be in vain.---And as a necessary companion to your bravery, I would recommend to you, gentlemen, a strict observance of the discipline and duty of a soldier; a true spirit of liberty is a spirit of order; there can be no liberty preserved without order. The English army derive all their strength from a close attention to discipline, with them it supplies the want of virtue. In short, gentlemen, though our cause is the most noble that man ever fought to defend, yet bravery, without order, will not be sufficient for the work we have to do. As we abound in the first, let us add to it the advantages of the last; and, with those united, under the smiles of heaven, we have no reason to fear a glorious issue to our righteous cause.

We are informed, by a captain of a vessel belonging to this city, who escaped a few days ago from Staten-Island, that the German troops lately arrived from Halifax are landed on the island, where it is said they are to wait the arrival of another reinforcement (which is hourly expected) before the attack will be made on New-York. He adds, that the British troops speak with great contempt of general Washington's army, and are assured that they will have the pleasure of soon meeting and spending the winter with gen. Burgoyne and his troops in New-York.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated July 18.

"I have acquainted you, by my former, from Martinique, of the good disposition the French are in towards the continent of America, and how willing they are to admit and welcome all vessels from thence, for which purpose they have now by them, and daily import, all sorts of goods in demand with you, particularly powder and other warlike stores, which you may purchase and ship without any difficulty, and it is more than probable that, if the congress declares its independency to the European states, and offers to open their ports to foreigners, your ports will be crowded with them from all parts. And it seems that France waits only for that event to assist you in your defence.

"We have at present no other news than what is brought by a Dutch ship arrived within two days here from Amsterdam, viz. That the French, Spanish, and Portuguese, are making great preparations for war, by the Spaniards had marched an army to the frontiers of Portugal, and had sent to sea a fleet of sixteen sail of the line, the destination of which was not known, and that they send considerable numbers of troops to their colonies. The states of Holland had absolutely refused to renew the prohibitions for the exportation of powder, &c. to the colonies, or to cede to the English the four Scotch regiments the states have in their service, nor furnish them with a number of men of war which the British court had required of them. The vexation occasioned by this in the British ministry induced them to take several Dutch ships, amongst which are two that sailed from this island, which were carried to London, and another to St. Christopher's. In consequence of this the Dutch have armed forty ships of war, and ordered sixty more to be built, with the greatest diligence in their different ports, and to raise twenty thousand men to augment their land-forces, &c."

The above is a true translation of the original, which is and remains in my possession at Philadelphia.

August 16, 1776. PAUL FOOKS,
Interpreter of the French and Spanish languages.

We hear that lord Dunmore, with the remains of his Ethiopian regiment, joined his Britannic majesty's troops on Staten-Island on the 13th of this month.

In CONVENTION for the state of Pennsylvania, Friday, August 6, 1776.

WHEREAS this convention hath received information that several associators of this state have deserted the camp in the face of the enemy, and returned home before the formation of the flying camp, and without the leave of their commanding officers, to the great damage of the public, and evil example to others: It is therefore

Resolved 1. That all such associators as shall rejoin their respective corps at the camp from whence they came, in *eight days* from this date, with such arms and accoutrement as they may have brought away with them, shall be exempted from any punishment; and those who neglect so to do shall be apprehended and sent under a guard to the camp, there to be tried; and in case of absconding, or concealing their arms, that they be advertised in the public news-papers, and the reward of *three pounds* offered for apprehending every such person: And every associator who shall hereafter desert his colours, shall be treated as those who have already deserted, and neglect to rejoin their respective corps, agreeable to this resolve.

Resolved 2. That the commanding officer of the companies or battalions of the militia of this state, who are now on their march to New-Jersey do apprehend all deserters they may meet on the road, and convey them under a guard to the camp.

Resolved 3. That notwithstanding the foregoing resolutions, it is not the intention of this convention to detain the militia unnecessarily from home; the associators are therefore assured, that as soon as the flying camp is formed, and the public safety will admit, they shall be permitted to return home.

Extract from the minutes,
JOHN MORRIS, jun. secretary.

From the NORWICH PACKET.

To the PRINTER.

Observing your inclination to have your paper entertaining and FREE, I send you Aristophanes's *character of a* Sausage-maker, *whom the deluded* Athenians *had raised to be a* prime minister, *with monsieur* Le Clerc's *observations thereon---and as none but* sausage-makers *can take umbrage thereat, please to insert it in your useful paper, and you will oblige your reader,*
SARCASTICUS.

ARISTOPHANES, in one of his comedies, introduces a chief person of his play endeavouring to persuade a man that made *sausages* to resolve upon meddling with affairs of state. The man was surprised at this discourse, and asked, why he would despise and laugh at a poor fellow who had never employed his thoughts or time in any thing but making *sausages?* Upon which the poet instructs his other person to speak thus: Behold all these ranks of people; you shall be a great leader and chief among them; you shall tread upon the senate, and tie up the hands of our rulers. Who, I? says the *sausage-maker*: Yes, you shall do it, quoth the other person. Get upon this table where you make your puddings, and look all about you: Do you see in that scene the custom-house, and all those ships that are laden there with merchandise? See them: Yes, says the fellow, what then? Why all those things shall be sold by you; the oracle says you shall be a very great man. How shall that be, for God's sake, cried the fellow, how shall I be a great man, that am but a *pudding-maker?* Because, said he, you are bold and wicked. But I think myself unworthy of greatness, said the fellow. What does that signify, answered the other? Do you think yourself a good man or an ill man? Nay, for that matter, said he, I am bad enough. I wish you joy, replied the other, you will find yourself so much the better qualified when you come to do business; for our commonwealth will shortly have nothing to do with men of learning and probity, but will be wholly governed by the ignorant, impure, and immoral: Therefore do not despise what the gods tell you by their oracles, which propheſy very great honours that will be done to persons of your trade. But how, said he, is it possible that I should govern the people? With all the ease in the world, answered the other: Do only what you are used to do: MIX, JUMBLE, DISTURB AND CONFOUND ALL MATTERS; feign and invent any thing to please and delude the rabble; for the rest you have a great many talents that are proper to gain their favours. You have a false tongue, and a mischievous unlucky understanding; You have some little smattering also in the law: in short, you have all the qualities that our republic wants at this time, and that are necessary to make you a very great person.

Monsieur Le Clerc, taking notice of this scene, says, the character was drawn for Cleon, who was a troublesome orator, an enemy to the best men of the country, and to the greatest rulers of that government. He says the poet very justly exposed this person in his play; who having never given the least proof of his sincerity, or love of his country, had yet made himself considerable, by affecting a false zeal for the interest of the people, and by living at open variance with the nobility and the senate. Monsieur Le Clerc says further, that the Greek and Roman histories have many illustrious examples of great men, to whom the country had infinite obligations, ruined or banished; not for having been found guilty of any crime, but only for having been accused by such orators as this Cleon.

Those that sought the great employments, and were resolved to get them, had need, he says, but of two things; one was, to affect an air of popularity, which was easily enough maintained; The other was, to affirm any thing boldly that suited with the present taste of the multitude. Provided they had these two qualities, no vice, he says, of their own, could hurt them: It was no matter if they were ignorant, malicious, saucy, revengeful, violent, and cruel; they covered all these faults under the specious veil of zeal for the public good; their ready gift of speaking passed for sense and understanding in the minds of the multitude, who had still less knowledge than themselves. And though in reason they ought to have made themselves odious by the falsehood of their accusations, the blind and credulous people did not find it out; but took their most envenomed passions for an extraordinary regard to the safety of the state. And doubtless it was this very same Cleon that Plutarch mentioned in his political precepts, who had a hundred heads of fawning flatterers licking about him, as the comedian speaks, and who debased himself to court the favour of the multitude, doing all things to humour them, and joining himself with the WORST and most DISTEMPERED of the people against the BEST.

ANNAPOLIS, AUGUST 29.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, dated August 1, 1776.

"Capt. Wickes has added much glory to the American flag. When entering this harbour, he fell in with the British ship Shark, capt. Chapman, a fine new vessel of equal force, that was dispatched, we hear, for the express purpose of intercepting him. An engagement immediately commenced, and was continued with spirit on both sides for about thirty minutes, when it terminated in the disgraceful and precipitate flight of the latter. Wickes then triumphantly entered this port, and landed amidst the acclamations and caresses of a multitude of people, who had been anxious spectators of the combat. There was not a man killed in this action on our side---on the other we know not what damage was sustained. ---The very friendly and polite treatment capt. Wickes experienced from the governor will, I doubt not, be highly pleasing to the congress."

CAMP, *Long-Island, July 13, 1776.*

Dear brother,

WITH the greatest difficulty I have procured this small piece of paper to inform you of my being very well, notwithstanding the miserable situation we are in. We have been encamped on this island for this month past, and have lived upon nothing else but salt pork and pease---we sleep upon the sea shore, nothing to shelter us from the violent rains, but our coats, or miserable paltry blankets. There is nothing that grows upon this island, it being a mere sand bank, and a few bushes, which harbour millions of muskatoes, a greater plague than there can be in hell itself. By this sloop of war you will have an account of the action, which happened on the 28th of June, between the ships and the fort on Sullivan's Island; the cannonade continued for about nine hours, and was perhaps one of the briskest known in the annals of war: we had two fifty gun ships and five frigates, from twenty-four to thirty guns, playing upon the fort, I may say without success---for they did the battery no manner of damage, and killed only fifteen and wounded between forty and fifty---our ships are in the most miserable mangled situation you can imagine---the Acteon, a thirty gun frigate, run aground during the action, and as it was impossible to get her off, we were obliged to burn and blow her up. Our killed and wounded amount to betwixt two and three hundred---numbers die daily of their wounds---the commodore is wounded in two different places---his captain lost his left arm and right hand, and was wounded in different parts of the body; he lived but two days after the action---capt. Scott, of the Experiment of 50 guns, died of his wounds, and numbers of officers ---If the ships could have silenced the battery, the army was to have made an attack on the back part of the island, where they had about one thousand men intrenched up to the eyes, besides a small battery of four guns, one eighteen pounder and three four pounders, all loaded with grape shot, so that they would have killed half of us, before we could make our landing good. We are now expecting to embark for New-York to join gen. Howe with the grand army. My anxiety to inform you of bad news, had well nigh made me forget to mention our passage to Cape Fear, where we arrived safely the first of May, after a passage of three months. Though it was long, yet it was not disagreeable, after we got out of the bay of Biscay, where we met with the worst weather ever known at sea, and continued in that situation for sixteen days; after that time we had very fine weather all along; sometimes we were becalmed for four or five days together, not going above ten knots a day. Upon our arrival in Cape Fear we disembarked, and were encamped in the woods until the 27th of May, when we went on board again and sailed for this infernal place---the oldest of the officers do not remember of ever undergoing such hardships as we have done since our arrival here. I hope you will be so good as to watch every opportunity to let me hear from Mrs. Falconer and you, and at the same time to inform me how I shall do in case I shall be obliged to purchase my lieutenancy. I beg you will make my excuse to my dear sister for not writing to her at this time---it is not owing to want of affection but to the want of proper materials ---I am obliged to write on the ground---you will be so good as to let capt. Falconer know the same thing. I shall write again from New-York. I am, dear sir,

Your most affectionate brother,
WILLIAM FALCONER.

To the hon. Anthony Falconer, at Montrose, Scotland.

The above letter was wrote by an officer in South-Carolina, and found on the island after embarkation.

In CONVENTION. Annapolis, August 27, 1776.

RESOLVED, That an election of three delegates for Anne-Arundel county be held on Wednesday the fourth of September next, at the city of Annapolis, by joint

Weems, Thomas Dorſey, and Thomas Watkins, Eſqrs. or by any two or one of them, according to the reſolves of the laſt Convention, and that the ſaid judges give due notice thereof, by putting up advertiſements in the moſt public places in the ſaid county.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In CONVENTION, July 6, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a bounty of one ſhilling, common money, be paid by the council of ſafety, for every buſhel of ſalt imported into this colony, and delivered above Point Lookout, before the firſt day of March next, and that the importer be allowed to ſell the ſame at any price, not exceeding 7s 6d. common money, per buſhel.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clerk.

In CONVENTION, July 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the ſea board of this province; and that the ſaid works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any ſum of public money, not exceeding the ſum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the ſaid Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the ſaid works.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL perſons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on ſalt-works, agreeable to the above reſolve of the late Convention, are requeſted to attend the Council, and give in their propoſals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

Auguſt 16, 1776.

WHEREAS a commiſſion hath iſſued out of Anne-Arundel county court, upon the petition of Thomas Hyde of the ſaid county, empowering us to examine evidences in relation to the bounds of a tract of land called Swan-Neck, and one other tract of land called Mill-Dam, lying on the north ſide of Severn river, and alſo the bounds of any other lands on which the ſame may depend: Notice is therefore hereby given, that we will meet on the ſaid tracts of land on Tueſday the firſt day of October next enſuing, in order to execute the ſaid commiſſion; and all perſons intereſted are then and there deſired to attend.

ROBERT COUDEN,
JOSEPH MERRIKEN,
STEPHEN BOONE.

Auguſt 19, 1776.

WHEREAS a commiſſion hath iſſued out of Anne-Arundel county court, upon the petition of Thomas Brooke Hodgkin of the ſaid county, directed to and empowering us to examine evidences in relation to the bounds of his part of a tract of land called Swan-Neck, and alſo the bounds of any other lands on which the ſame may depend: Notice is therefore hereby given, that we will meet on the ſaid tract of land on Tueſday the firſt day of October next enſuing, in order to execute the ſaid commiſſion; and all perſons intereſted are then and there deſired to attend.

JAMES BRICE,
ROBERT COUDEN.

Auguſt 26, 1776.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at the late dwelling plantation of Henry Camden, deceaſed, in Calvert county, near Lyon's-Creek, for current caſh,

THE remaining part of the deceaſed's eſtate; conſiſting of ſome houſhold furniture, live ſtock, a number of other things that may be neceſſary for houſekeepers or plantation uſe, which may be ſeen and bought cheap by applying to the ſubſcriber. And if the above things ſhould not be ſold before Saturday the fifth day of October next, they then will be expoſed to public ſale.

w6 JOSEPH CAMDEN, executor.

All perſons who are indebted to the above eſtate, or to the ſubſcriber, are requeſted to diſcharge their balances as ſoon as poſſible, as he intends moving ſome diſtance in the fall, and cannot make it well convenient without the compliance of thoſe gentlemen, to enable him to ſettle up the above eſtate on or before that time.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Charles county, Maryland, Auguſt 20, 1776.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 14th inſtant, two indented Iriſh ſervants, viz. THOMAS CULLEMBINE, a ſhort well ſet fellow, about 28 years of age, has ſhort black hair, black eyes, is very fluent in his language, and has a remarkable ſcar on his left arm by the bite of a horſe, being an oſtler by trade: he had on and took with him a red coat, a ſtriped country cloth jacket, one new cotton and ſeveral old white ſhirts. PAUL MOORE, a weaver by trade, about 5 feet high, has ſhort black hair, and is about 26 years of age: he had on and took with him, one new cotton and ſeveral old white ſhirts, a pair of buckſkin breeches, a pair of waſhed ditto, a white ſhalloon coat and blue jacket. It is probable they may change their names and part of their cloaths, and likewiſe forge paſſes, as they have ſince their elopement borrowed pen, ink and paper, as they paſſed by Piſcataway. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo that I can get them again, ſhall receive the above reward for both, or thirty ſhillings for either, beſides what the law allows.

ſw HENRY SMITH.

A LIST of thoſe perſons who contributed for the ſupport of the poor in Boſton (on Elk-Ridge), with the reſpective ſums given, and in what manner appropriated. Alſo the balance now due to the contributors, which will be divided proportionably agreeable to the reſpective ſums given, after collecting that not yet paid. It is to be hoped every perſon who has not yet paid, will pay in by the firſt of October next, otherwiſe their reſpective names muſt be publiſhed, to render the account fair to the public.

On Dr. HOWARD's Liſt.

Ephraim Howard, ſon of Henry	5	0 0	By caſh paid Thomas Dorſey	27	10 0
Charles Ridgely, ſon of John	5	0 0	By ditto due from ſundries	16	10 0
John Dorſey, ſon of Michael	3	0 0	By caſh in hands of Dr. Howard	12	1 9
John B. Howard	0	10 0			
Caleb Dorſey, jun.	5	0 0			
Richard Stringer	1	19 0			
Seth Warfield	0	17 6			
Philemon Dorſey	3	0 0			
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton	10	0 0			
John Snowden	3	0 0			
Daniel Roberts	3	0 0			
Amos Davis	1	0 0			
Joſhua Dorſey, ſon of Joſhua	2	5 9			
Edmund Jennings	1	18 6			
Dr. Sappington	1	0 0			
	£. 46	1 0		£. 46	1 0

On JAMES HOWARD's Liſt.

James Howard	3	0 0	By caſh paid Thomas Dorſey	24	14 0
Joſhua Hobbs, ſen.	0	5 0	By due from ſundries	8	11 0
Samuel Howard	0	7 6			
James Barnes	0	10 0			
Henry Hobb	0	7 6			
Thomas Gaſſaway	1	0 0			
Henry Ayton	0	15 0			
James Froſt	0	7 6			
William Ridgely (Elk Ridge)	1	0 0			
Henry Ridgely	3	0 0			
Joſhua Howard, ſon of Cornelius	1	0 0			
John Warfield, ſon of John	1	0 0			
John Barnes, ſon of Adam	0	7 6			
William Peddicoart	0	7 6			
Dr. Pue	3	0 0			
Michael Barner	0	7 6			
Philemon Warfield	0	10 0			
Michael Dorſey	2	0 0			
Charles Carroll, Eſq;	10	0 0			
Brice Howard	2	0 0			
Samuel Dorſey	1	0 0			
Joſhua Howard	1	0 0			
	£. 33	5 0		£. 33	5 0

On GREENBURY RIDGELY's Liſt.

Reuben Weriweather	10	0 0	By caſh paid Thomas Dorſey	20	0 0
Dr. Warfield	1	10 0	By caſh due from ſundries	4	0 0
Vachel Howard	2	10 0	By ſundries paid James Howard	1	15 0
Nicholas Warfield	1	0 0			
Caleb Dorſey	1	0 0			
Ely Dorſey, ſon of Ely	1	0 0			
James Crow	0	10 0			
William Fiſher	0	5 0			
Andrew Mercer	0	5 0			
John Norwood	0	10 0			
Jeremiah Norwood	0	10 0			
Belt Norwood	0	5 0			
Thomas Hobbs	0	15 0			
Leven Lawrence	1	0 0			
Noah Hobbs	0	10 0			
William Ray, jun.	1	0 0			
William Ray, ſen.	0	15 0			
William Simpſon	1	0 0			
Greenbury Ridgely	1	10 0			
	£. 25	15 0		£. 25	15 0

On BENJAMIN HOWARD's Liſt.

Thomas Dorſey	10	0 0	By caſh paid Thomas Dorſey	65	10 0
John Dorſey	5	0 0	By balance due from ſundries	8	0 0
Benjamin Howard	5	0 0			
Joſhua Griffith	5	0 0			
Archibald Moncrief	5	0 0			
Thomas Ricketts	1	0 0			
Nicholas Dorſey, ſon of Henry	1	0 0			
Joſeph Walker	1	10 0			
Zachariah M'Cubbin	0	15 0			
Archibald C. Hawkſby	0	15 0			
Samuel Norwood	1	0 0			
Baſil Burgeſs	1	0 0			
Richard Whaland	1	0 0			
William Hammond	1	0 0			
Joſeph Cromwell	1	0 0			
Nehemiah Miller	1	0 0			
James Walker	1	10 0			
John Harn 3d	1	0 0			
Edward Norwood	3	0 0			
Charles Buchan	3	0 0			
John Worthington	3	0 0			
Nicholas Dorſey	3	0 0			
Samuel Godman	1	0 0			
John Hood, ſen.	3	0 0			
Edward Dorſey, ſon of John	2	5 0			
John Hood, jun.	3	0 0			
Ely Dorſey	3	0 0			
William Sellman	1	0 0			
Edward Welſh	0	15 0			
	£. 75	10 0		£. 73	10 0

THOMAS DORSEY Dr. CONTRA Cr.

To cash received from Dr. Howard	27 10 0	By cash paid Sam. Purviance, per receipt	125 9 0
To ditto received from James Howard	24 14 0	By cash in the hands of Thomas Dorsey	12 5 0
To ditto received from G. Ridgely	20 0 0		
To ditto received from Benjamin Howard	65 10 0		
	£. 137 14 0		£. 137 14 0

Mr. JAMES HOWARD Dr. CONTRA Cr

To cash received of sundries on G. Ridgely's list £. 1 15 0

Due to the contributors from sundries, viz.

Cash now in the hands of Dr. Howard	12 1 0	
Ditto in hands of Col. Thomas Dorsey	12 5 0	
Ditto in hands of Mr. James Howard	1 15 0	
		£. 26 1 0
Due from sundries on Dr. Howard's list	6 10 0	
Ditto from sundries on James Howard's list	8 11 0	
Ditto from sundries on Greenbury Ridgely's list	4 0 0	
Ditto from sundries on Benjamin Howard's list	8 0 0	
		27 1 0
		£. 53 2 0

Published by order of the Elk-Ridge committee, at the request of those persons appointed to collect the several sums contributed.

THOMAS DORSEY, Chairman.

To be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, on Monday the 23d day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon, for sterling cash or good bills of exchange,

A VALUABLE tract of land called ANNA's DESIRE, situated on Patuxent river, near Mount Pleasant, containg 190 acres and upwards. It has on it a good dwelling house with two brick chimnies and garden paled in; together with a kitchen, milk house, two 50 feet tobacco houses, corn house, stables, two negro quarters, two apple orchards containing 400, and two peach orchards containing 600 bearing trees. This plantation is well timbered and watered, and may be viewed before the day of sale. At the same time will be offered for sale some stock and plantation utensils. Should the purchaser incline to enlarge this tract, he may probably have an opportunity, it joining Dr. Steuart's. Time will be allowed for payment.

w4 JOSEPH WARD.

To be rented and entered on the first of Nov. next,

THE pleasant and [illegible] plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, laying at the mouth of Smith's creek on Patowmack river and lower end of St. Mary's county, very convenient for fish, oysters, and wild fowls; the soil inferior to none for farming or planting. The plantation contains about two hundred acres, [illegible] on which there is a good dwelling house three rooms below and two rooms above stairs, with other convenient out-houses, all which will be rented, with the plantation utensils, on reasonable terms, by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

Aug. 20, 1776. GEORGE COOK.

Hooe's ferry, Aug. 14, 1776.

MRS. YOUNG being so unfortunate as to lose her boats, I will [illegible] my boats for any passengers crossing to Virginia, who will hoist the flag or make a smoak at the usual place.

3w GERARD HOOE.

Calvert county, Jan. 2, 1776.

TAKEN up and decently buried the two following persons, lost from an oister boat stove at her station, supposed to belong to York river in Virginia; one a youth about 5 feet high, well set, short black hair: had on a white country cotton shirt, ditto stockings, and short green jacket. The other about 5 feet 10 inches high, well set, and to appearance about 25 years of age, with long black hair and large whiskers: had on a claret coloured bath coating surtout, brown close bodied coat, one crimson coloured plush jacket, one green everlasting ditto white linen shirt, black everlasting breeches, and coarse yarn stockings, a silver broach set with stone in his bosom, and a silver watch in his pocket. By some papers found with him, among which was a recommendation from James Carter, his name is thought to be Willoughby Jordan. Their friends, if any, are desired to take the above effects away and pay charges, otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs, by

[illegible]RISBY FREELAND, coroner.

Annapolis, [illegible], 1776.

LOST, on Monday the 5th inst. a small flat double cased watch, winds up in front, black, and has a small screw in one part of the dial-plate; maker's name John Dearda[illegible] London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the said watch to me shall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for sale please to stop it.

JAMES MAWE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of slaves, or freemen labourers, for the purpose of carrying on a cannon foundery, at Antietam furnace in Frederick county. Good encouragement will be given by

w4 DANIEL & SAMUEL HUGHS.

August 14, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, a negro fellow named GEORGE, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has a dent in the lower part of his left cheek, occasioned by a bile. Whoever will bring him to Mr. William Saunders's, near the mouth of South river, shall have two dollars reward.

THOMAS WALKER.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS,
31 July, 1776.

THE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earnestly requested to send all the old sheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own house or at the military hospital shop, on the State-house hill, where the free-school was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, sassafras, seneca and black snake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchased. Likewise country sarsaparilla, if clean, split and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which must be gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when dried, if sound they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not answer the purpose.

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CONVENTION
OF THE
PROVINCE OF MARYLAND,
Held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 21st of June, 1776.

Lower district of Frederick county, Maryland,
July 22, 1776.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, two Irish servant men, viz. THOMAS TURNER, by trade a tailor, is a lusty well-set fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, though I expect he has cut it off, as he carried away a pair of scissars: his apparel was, when he went away, an old jacket, old felt hat, old shirts, old shoes nailed at the bottom, new trousers of coarse country linen. HENRY SMITH, by trade a cooper, is a little fellow, with black hair, thin beard, and about 22 years of age, very apt to get drunk: he had on when he went away, an old claret coloured coat with flat buttons, and the coat patched with blue patches, old felt hat, old shirts, old shoes nailed at the bottom, new trousers of coarse country linen; they both are apt to blush when examined. Whoever takes them up ten miles from home shall have forty shillings for each of either, and if out of this province eight pounds for them or in proportion for either, and reasonable travelling charges paid, by

w6 HENRY GAITHER.

N. B. I have a good new fulling mill to rent, or I would hire a fuller if recommended. H. G.

THE subscriber wants a good hair-dresser, who can shave and dress well. Such a one will meet with good encouragement, by

JUSTUS SIEBERT, Hair-dresser at Annapolis.

July 29, 1776.

TO be sold, at Shaw and Chisholm's, in Church-street, near the Dock, Annapolis, a quantity of fine Jamaica brown sugar, likewise loaf sugar by the loaf.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th of this instant July, an indented servant man named GEORGE BRANAGAN, a carpenter by trade, born in Ireland, a slim man about five feet seven inches high, very much pitted with the small-pox: had on when he went away, a country linen shirt and trousers, an old felt hat and a pair of country made shoes much worn: Whoever apprehends the said servant so that he may be had again, shall receive twenty shillings reward, besides what the law allows, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home by

tf ROBERT KEY.

Annapolis, July 9, 1776.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 24th of June, a dark gray mare, about 7 years old, she is near 14 hands high, has a small switch'd tail with a hanging mane; as she has been accustomed to work in the plough may probably have some marks of the harness. She paces, trots and canters pleasantly, and has a number of dark coloured spots, particularly on her rump and legs. Whoever will bring her home, or give information of her, so that she may be had, shall receive 20 shillings reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Fort Frederick Ferry, July 1, 1776.

RAN away last night, two servant men, viz.

STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, born in Cornwall, a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the small-pox, is bow-legged and wears his hair tied: had on and took with him a country linen shirt and trousers, cotton jacket died brown, a country linsey ditto, country shoes, broad brass buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indented servant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the business, dark complexion and pitted with the small-pox, short curled black hair, has a sour look, small eyes, speaks broken English: had on and took with [illegible] nabrig shirt, blue cotton [illegible] under ditto made of [illegible] cotton [illegible] sleeves, an old castor hat, and half worn shoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up said servants and brings them home, or secures them so that the subscriber gets them again, shall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows.

tf DENTON JACQUES.

Annapolis, June 19, 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,

A SINGLE MAN [illegible]erflands waiting at table, and [illegible]od hand. Such a person, of good cha[illegible] where good [illegible] plying to the printer hereof.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendance at his office in West-street, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the [illegible] of December, 1775, for those emitted [illegible] the twenty-sixth day of July, 1775.

June 26, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Mr. Richard Snowden's Iron-works, on Sunday last, a convict servant man named WILLIAM SHEPPARD, by trade a shoemaker, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has short brown hair, is of a swarthy complexion, and has an ugly down look. He has been hurt in his right leg, which causes him to limp and to walk on the end of his toes on that side: had on and took with him a castor hat almost new, an old claret coloured coat much torn on the shoulders, new green jacket, oznabrig shirt, old leather breeches patched on the knees, white yarn stockings, and an old pair of shoes.

The above servant ran away on the 10th of May last and was taken up and brought home a day or two before he took his last departure. He stole out of my pasture on Sunday last a young black mare 3 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, docked but not branded, her off hind foot white. He also took with him a set of shoemakers tools.

Whoever secures the said servant and mare, so that their master may get them again, shall receive five pounds reward; for the servant alone three pounds, and for the mare forty shillings, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

tf JOSEPH DUVALL.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.